

The marginal annotations in the *Physiognomonica*

The *Physiognomonica* is one of the treatises that was considered throughout the Middle Ages as genuinely Aristotelian, but is nowadays labeled as pseudo-Aristotelian. In the 13th century, this Greek source text was translated into Latin by Bartholomew of Messina; of this translation 126 manuscripts are preserved. Although it was never part of the official curriculum at the medieval University, it knew a wide dissemination. Evidence of this are the many commentaries on this treatise, as well as independent physiognomical treatises, relying on the *Physiognomonica*. However, in this paper I will focus on a less studied but equally important source of knowledge, i.e. the marginalia in the manuscripts. These marginal annotations give us a unique insight on how this text was received, which were the important topics of attention, which parts of the text were usually discussed, to which discipline physiognomy belonged (philosophy or medicine), ... Concretely, 25% of the manuscripts with the Latin translation of the *Physiognomonica* contain marginal annotations, which will be studied systematically to see what kind of information they offer us on the medieval reader and his thoughts.